



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, February, 1812.

Den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javaasche Gouvernements Courant* gepubliceerde aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Official moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (was getekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA den February 1812.

VOL. I.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1812.

[NO. 32.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Lieutenant Governor, advertising to the quantity of Stationary required for the consumption of the several public Offices in this Island, and the expected arrival of a public supply of that article from Bengal, suggests the propriety of the issue in future being regulated under the superintendence of a Committee, of which the Accountant shall be President, and the Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, and the Assistant to the Treasurer shall be Members.

That the Stationary be in future put under the charge of the Ware-house-keeper, who is authorized to issue the same on Indent, countersigned by the President of the Committee.—The Ware-house-keeper furnishing regular accounts of the receipts and issues with such information as the Committee may require from time to time.

Ordered, that this arrangement be adopted, and that in future no further purchase of Stationary by individuals be authorized.

Ordered, that the following Advertisement be published in the Government Gazette in the English and Dutch languages.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Committee, consisting of the Accountant as President, and the Assistant to the Treasurer and Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor as Members, having been appointed to regulate the expenditure of Stationary in the public Offices.

Notice is hereby given, that from and after this date, Stationary will be furnished to the public Offices on Indent, to be transmitted to the Committee above-mentioned.

No purchase of Stationary by individuals is in future to be made on the public account, without special authority for that purpose.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Acting Chief Sect. to Govt.
BATAVIA,
Oct. 1, 1812.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT any persons having goods to freight to London may be accommodated with Tonnage on the Honorable Company's ships *Juliana* and *Diana* at the price of £.24 sterling per Ton, agreeably to the Company's computation of Tonnage, payable in London out of the sale proceeds.

Applications for Tonnage to be made in writing to the Secretary to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor on or before the 21st instant, after which no offer for Tonnage on these ships will be received.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES ASSEY,
Secretary.
BATAVIA,
October 2, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

WORDT mits dezen bekend gemaakt, dat indien er eenige lieden goederen te bevrachten hebben voor London, zy vracht kunnen erlangen op de Compagnies Schepen *Juliana* en *Diana*, tegen 24 £. sterling per ton, overeenkomstig de berekening van de Compagnie, betaalbaar te London uit de verkoops penningen.

De aanvragen ter bevrachting zullen schriftelyk moeten gedaan worden aan den Secretaris van Zyne Excellentie den Lieutenant Gouverneur, op of voor den 21ste dezer, na welken datum geene aanzoeken tot bevrachting op deze Schepen, meer zullen worden aangenomen.

Batavia, den 2de October 1812.
Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie, den Lieutenant Gouverneur.

CHARLES ASSEY,
Secretaris.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Lieutenant TRAVERS, Town-Major, and Messrs. GOLDMAN and VAN BEUSECHEM are appointed Assistant Commissioners for the drawing of the Lottery.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor.

CHARLES ASSEY,
Commissioner.
BATAVIA,
October 2, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

WORDT by dezen bekend gemaakt, dat Lieutenant Travers, plaats Majoor, en de Heeren Goldman, en van Beusechem, benoemd zyn tot Adjunct Commissarissen by de trekking van de Lotery.

Batavia, den 2de October, 1812.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie, den Lieutenant Gouverneur.

CHARLES ASSEY,
Commissaris.

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the continued and severe illness of Mr. Meyer, Dutch Secretary to Government, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has been pleased to permit that Gentleman to retire from that Office.

At the same time, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council records his entire approbation and acknowledgement of the zeal, integrity, and ability displayed by Mr. Meyer, in the execution of his duty, and which entitle him to every consideration from this Government.—He is therefore permitted to retire without prejudice to his rank in the service of Government, and with the emoluments of his situation.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Asst. Sect. to Government.
Batavia,
1st October 1812.

BEKENDMAKING.

Zyn Excellentie, de Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade, hebbende in aanmerking genomen de aanhoudende en gewaare ziekten van den Heer L. W. MEYER, heeft uithoofde van dien goedgevonden, Zyn Edelen te permitteeren het ambt als Hollands Secretaris van het Gouvernement, neerteleggen.

Zyn Excellentie, de Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade betuigt te gelyker tyde mits dezen Zyne volmaakte goedkeuring en erkentenis, voor de yver, oprechtheid, en bekwaamheid steeds door den Heer L. W. MEYER, aan den dag gelegd in het volvoeren zyner pligten, waar door hy zich een aanspraak op alle considerationen van het Gouvernement heeft verwonnen. Hy zal derhalven dien dienst van het Gouvernement mogen quiteeren, zonder de minste prejudice van zyn Rang, of te vermindering van Emolument.

Batavia den 1ste October 1812.

Ter ordonnantie van Zyn Excellentie, den Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY, Assit. Secr. to Govt.

FOR SALE,

A BUNGALOW,

SITUATED AT

TANJONG OUSTE,

LATELY OCCUPIED BY

MAJOR ROBISON,

ENQUIRE OF

THOS. WATTLEWORTH,

New-port Street.

PROCLAMATION.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council having taken into consideration the necessity of adopting immediate measures for the prevention of clandestine exportation of Spanish dollars, and it appearing on a reference to the actual value of the Spanish dollars with other Coins in this island that although its intrinsic value is fixed at sixty-four stuiver, it invariably passes current at a higher rate, he is pleased to resolve, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after this date the Spanish dollar shall be received and paid and shall pass current in the island of Java and its dependencies at the rate of sixty-six stuivers per Spanish dollar.

And that no one may plead ignorance of this Proclamation the same is directed to be published in the English and Dutch languages, in the next and two successive Government Gazettes, and translated into the Native languages, and affixed at the usual places at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

By me

The Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Java and its Dependencies.

THOS. S. RAFFLES.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE, Actg. Sec. to Govt.
BATAVIA,
Sept. 19, 1812.

PROCLAMATIE.

ZYNE Excellentie, den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur in overweging genomen hebbende, de noodzaakelyheid tot het onvermyd nemen van zulke maatregelen als geschikt zyn om de Claudistie uitvoer van Spaansche Mattee voortekomen, en dat by eene vergelyking der actuele waarde van een Spaansche Mat tegens die van andere in dit Eiland circulerende munten het komt te blyken, dat hoezeer de waarde van dezelve tegens 64 stuivers is bepaald, dezelve echter zonder ophorren eene meerdere waarde in den omloop hebben heeft goedgevonden te bepalen gelyk bepaald word by dezer, dat van heden af, de Spaansche Matten op het Eiland Java en dies onderhoorigheden, zullen ontvangen en betaald worden mitsgaders cours hebben tegens 66 stuivers per Spaansche Mat.

En opdat niemand hiervan eenige onwetendheid zoude kunnen voorwenden, zal deze worden gepubliceerd in de Engelsche en Hollandsche talen en door middel van de eerstkomende en de twee daarop volgende Couranten worden bekend gemaakt, mitsgaders in de Inlandsche talen overgezet en verders te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya geaffigeerd worden ter plaatse gebruykelyk.

Gegeven te Batavia den 19de September 1812.

By my

Den Lieutenant Gouverneur van het Eiland Java en dies onderhoorigheden.

THOS. S. RAFFLES,

Ter ordonnantie van den Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. G. BLAGRAVE, Aegt. Sec. to Govt.

FOR SALE,

NUTMEGS, MACE,

And a quantity of

EXCELLENT

JAVA INDIGO.

APPLY TO

Wattleworth & Davidson,

New-port Street.

October 3, 1812.

VENDU ADVERTISEMENTS.

Door Vendameesteren zullen Vendutien werden gehouden! als;

Op Maandag, den 5 October 1812.
VOOR de woning van J. van Leeuwen, staande aan de westzyde van de Groote-rivier, van differente soorten van chitzen en andere lywaten, Smirnase corenten, Europeesche en Macaasche ronde en klak hoeden, yzer werken, zeep, en andere goederen meer.

Op Dingsdag, den 6 October 1812.
VOOR het Vendu-kantoor, van eenige huismeebelen, goud en zilverwerken, slaven, wagens, paarden, nevens andere goederen meer.

Op Donderdag den 8 October 1812.
IN de thuin van wylen de Heer Nicolaas Maas, staande op de weg van Djakata aan de zuid zeyde; van eenen fraaje verzameling van Boeken, in onderscheide Taalen en Weetenschappen, dewelke s' daags tenoreen van 9 tot 11 uren voor een ieder te zien zyn.

Op Vrydag, den 9 October 1812.
IN de thuin van Mevr. de weduwe Caillier, op Moenabag van eenen meubelen en slaven en uithoof van een koutige verzameling historische, rechts-gelerde, natuurkundige en andere werken, item Engelsche en Fransche dictionaries, zulkende de boeken daags voor de verkoping des voormiddags van 8 tot 11 uren voor een ieder te zien zyn.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. THOMAS WATTLEWORTH and MR. JOHN DAVIDSON have this day united their interests for the purpose of carrying on General Agency and Commission Business, under the firm of

WATTLEWORTH AND DAVIDSON, and solicit the support and countenance of their friends and the public, who may have occasion to employ their services on this Island.

BATAVIA,
1st October 1812.

FOR SALE,

At Mr. Graham's Warehouse,

Great River Street,

An elegant and light Bengal built

CHARIOT,

quite new, with

EUROPE HARNESSES,

Built under the particular inspection of a gentleman for his own use.

October 3.

JOHN WHITE.

Music Master to H. M. 1th Band,

MOST respectfully begs leave to inform those Ladies and Gentlemen who may do him the honor to patronise his composition in commemoration of the

Battle of Cornelis, that Major Johnson, Deputy Pay-master General at Weltevreden, Wm. Boggie, Esq. Custom-Master at Samarang, and Capt. BYERS of the Royal Artillery at Sourabaya, have kindly consented to receive the subscription money.

October 3.

ADVERTENTIE.

DE gene, welke iets te verdueren hebben, of verschuldigt zyn aan den boedel van wylen Eilert van Harlen, gelieven daar van opgave te doen aan P. Wedding, Pastoor der Roomsche gemeente alhier, binnen de tyd van zes weken, gerekend van den 2de October.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

ABOUT sixty COWS, some of them with Calves.
A fashionable TONJON, perfectly new, made to order by Stuart, Calcutta.
A strong and handsome CLOSE CARRIAGE, second-hand, with glass windows and green blinds, lately fitted up for an English Gentleman.
A COACHMAN and his wife, both Young.

Enquire of Mr. Marcus,
BATAVIA.

BY DEN HEER MARCUS

IS TE BEKOOMEN,
EEN gotal van Sesag-Memilabeesten met eenige Kalvers.

JAVA AANGEKOOMEN.
Een nieuwe Engelsche Draagstoel van de laatste maak. Een sterk en mooi Karts met Glaassen en blinden.
Een bekwaame Koetsier met desselfs Vrouw alle by jong.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE de geene die iets te preten-
deeren hebben dan wel schuldig
zyn aan den boedel van ALBERTINA
CATHARINA VAN DER LINDEN, Huys-
vrouw van LEEZER ROBBERS, gelieven
zig binnen den tyd van twee Maanden
te adresseeren aan haare Testamen-
taire Exccuteur F. M. KILIAN.
Batavia den 19de Sept. 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

WORD te koop gepresenteerd de
na volgende Slaven;
Een Slavin genaamd Mina, van Boe-
gies zynde een Inlandsche Doctores, met
haar dogter Genisa, zynde een compleete
Harpspelster. Een Slaaf genaamd Minit,
van Baly, zynde een huis en stal jon-
ge. Een Slaaf genaamd Sapoma, van
Bima, zynde een Huis-timmerman. Een
Slaaf genaamd Wake, van Boegies,
zynde een lyf-jonge, en aankomende
Koetsier. Te bevragen, by den Cipier
van 's Lands Boegies,
A. F. DEKANAWITZ.
Batavia den 26ste Sept. 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

ALLE de geene, die iets te vorderen
hebben van of verschuldigt zyn aan
den boedel van wylen Vrouwe ELEANORA
DOROTHEA HELLEMANS, Huisvrouw van
den Heer JOSEPH DE LORT, gelieve daar
van ten spoedigste opgave en betaling te
doen aan haare Testamentaire Exccuteur
GEORGE VAN DER KEER.

ADVERTENTIE.

TE Sourabaya, is op den 18de Septem-
ber 1812 Overleden, de Heer D. M.
BARBER, in leeven oud Colonnal der Ge-
nie by het Hollandsche Gouvernement.

HEDEN avond verlost zeer voor-
spoedig van twee welgeschapen
Zoons de Huisvrouw van
SAMARANG, } M. HEKSCHER.
den 30 Aug. 1812. }

Current Price of Probating Credit paper
SAMARANG 26th September,
40 Spanish Dollars for 100 Rix Dollars
Probatingo.

(Signed) J. C. LAURENCE, Resident.
A true Copy,
C. G. BLGRAVE,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA
2d October 1812.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1812.

GENERAL ORDERS

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor
in Council.

BATAVIA, SEPTEMBER 26, 1812.

Ensign Ashe, of the H. C. Bengal Euro-
pean Regiment, is permitted to join and do
duty with the Amboyne Corps.

The detachment of the Amboyne Corps
under orders to proceed to Minto, are autho-
rized to receive the same allowances as were
fixed in General Orders, under date the 19th
of March last, for the party of that corps
which accompanied the late expedition to Pa-
lembang.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in
Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant Tho-
mas Griffith, of the 20th Regiment of Bengal
Native Infantry, to be Assistant Deputy Pay-
master General, with a salary of Sonat Ru-
pees 330 per mensem, exclusive of his Regi-
mental pay and allowances, subject to the con-
firmation of the Supreme Government.

The Pay Office in the Eastern division to be
abolished from the 1st of November, and all
Pay Abstracts, &c. to be transmitted to the
Deputy Pay-master General for adjustment.

Captain Tucker is directed to join the Pay
Office at Weltevreden with the least possible
delay.

The Troops on this Island having returned
to their respective cantonments. The Honora-
ble the Lieutenant Governor in Council is
pleased to direct, that from the 1st of No-
vember next, the European Troops on Java
be placed on the same footing, as the Troops
serving in Garrisons or Cantonments within
the limits of the Bengal Provinces, and that
half batta or rations be issued to them every
second day in the following proportions, viz.

Beef, per man, 1 1/2 lb.
Rice, ditto 1 lb.
Salt, ditto 1 chittack.
Fire-wood do. 1 1/2 seers, or two small billets.
Good Rum of 2 drams, of 40 drams to
Arrack per do 1/2 the gallon.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in
Council is pleased to direct, that the Hospitals
established at Chaipannass and Tanjong-oust,
for the reception of Convalescent European,
and Native Soldiers, be abolished from the 1st
of the ensuing month. The Commander of
the Forces will be pleased to give the necessa-
ry orders for the conveyance of the Convale-
scents to the barracks of their respective
Corps.

The Deputy Barrack-master General is di-
rected to entertain one Cart and 20 Coolies,
for the purpose of keeping clean the area of
the General Hospital. This establishment is
to be drawn for monthly in a separate bill, ac-
companied with a certificate from the Surgeon
of the General Hospital, stating that the cart
& men were actually present during the month.

The undermentioned Medical Gentlemen
from the former establishment of the Island,
are appointed as follows: viz.

Mr. Senstius, to Solo, vice Anthonise, de-
ceased.

Mr. H. B. Henke, to Djococarta, vice
Senstius.

Mr. Alexander, employed under Mr. Stuy-
ter at Ryswick, to be assistant to the Surgeon
at the stations of Joana and Japara.

The following monthly salary is fixed for
the undermentioned Medical gentlemen who
were attached to the late expedition to Palem-
bang, viz.

Mr. Faber, Sonat Rupees 65.
Mr. Bastyn, 65

Mr. Maas, who was attached to the Hospi-
tal of H. M. 59th Regt. during the absence
on foreign service of Mr. Assistant Surgeon
Badenach, is to draw per mensem

Sp. dols. 27 16
Mr. Maas is to be considered as attached to
the General Hospital at Weltevreden, on the
allowances above specified, from the period of
his having quitted H. M. 59th Regt.

By order of the Honorable the Lieu-
tenant Governor in Council.

W. H. WOOD,
Ass. Sec. to Govt. M. D.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in
Council is pleased to direct the publica-
tion of the following General Orders.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief.
HEAD-QUARTERS, Calcutta, June 7, 1812.

The Commander in Chief in India, feels the
highest gratification in publishing to the Army
on this Establishment, and to the Troops of
His Majesty and the Honorable Company
serving on Java, the following despatch, re-
ceived from His Excellency Lieutenant Ge-
neral Sir Samuel Auchmuty, announcing the
gracious sentiments of approbation and ap-
plause, with which His Royal Highness the
Prince Regent has viewed the brilliant services
of the Army, which, under the able direction
of the above distinguished Commander, so
gloriously achieved the conquest of the last
remaining Colony of France.

Lieutenant General Sir George Nugent cordi-
ally unites in the sentiments which His Ex-
cellency Sir Samuel Auchmuty has expressed
in his General Orders to the Troops, he so
recently led to Victory, and feels convinced
with His Excellency, that they will justly ap-
preciate the special marks of favor and ap-
probation so graciously bestowed on them by
His Royal Highness.

SIR, Madras, May 23, 1812.

I have the honor to enclose for your Ex-
cellency's perusal, a Copy of a Letter I have
received from His Majesty's Secretary of State
for the War Department. However desir-
ous I might be that your Excellency should
announce to the Troops employed on the late
service, His Royal Highness the Prince Re-
gent's gracious approbation of their conduct,
I did not consider myself at liberty to suspend
the execution of His Royal Highness's Orders,
as far as relates to the Troops under my imme-
diate command. I have the honor to enclose
a Copy of the Orders I have issued, trusting,
if they meet your Excellency's approval, you
will be pleased to sanction them by your au-
thority, and direct them to be published to
the Corps in Java and Bengal.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. AUCHMUTY, Lieut. Gen.

His Excellency Lieut. General Sir G. NUGENT,
BART, &c. &c. &c.

Downing Street, December 1811.

SIR,
Your despatch of the 31st August, and Lord
Minto's of the 2d September, with its enclos-
ures, have been received and laid before His
Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

The important result of an Expedition which
has wrested from the Enemy the only remain-
ing Settlement which they possessed in the
East, and has left them without a Colony in
any part of the World, has afforded the great-
est satisfaction to His Royal Highness.

Whilst he fully appreciates the wisdom and
prudence with which this most important en-
terprize has been planned, he is sensible that
the splendid success which has attended it, and
has brought it to so complete and speedy an
issue, is principally to be ascribed to the dis-
tinguished gallantry and spirit displayed by
the army under your Command, in a succe-
sion of the most brilliant operations, and to
the judgment and decision so conspicuously
manifested by you, during their progress,
from the first landing of the Troops on the
4th August, to the day on which the works
at Cornelis were carried, and the whole of the
French army finally dispersed.

His Royal Highness has commanded me to
convey to you in the strongest terms, his ap-
probation of your conduct & that of the brave
army under your command; and he designs
that the high sense which he entertains of their
services on this most important occasion may,
by you, be made known to them in public
Orders.

As it is His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's
intention to confer Medals upon the Officers
employed on this Service, in conformity to the
principle which has of late been adopted with
respect to the Campaigns in Spain and Portu-
gal, I am to desire that you will furnish me
with the names of those officers of His Majes-
ty's Land Forces and those of the East India
Company, who have particularly distinguished
themselves, subject to the limitations explain-
ed in the enclosed paper.

I have &c.
(Signed) LIVERPOOL.

To Lieut. Gen. SIR S. AUCHMUTY, &c. &c.

A TRUE COPY,
(Signed) S. AUCHMUTY.

1st. Medals are only to be bestowed upon
occasions of great importance or of peculiar
brilliancy.

2d. Medals of a larger size are conferred
upon General Officers, including Brigadiers,
who wear them suspended by a Ribbon round
the Neck. Medals of a smaller size are
bestowed upon Colonels and Officers of the
senior ranks.

3d. No General or other Officer is
considered to be entitled to receive a Medal,
except he has been personally and particularly
engaged upon the occasion, in commemoration
of which this distinction is bestowed, and has
been selected by the Commander of the Forces,
upon the spot, and has been reported by him
to have merited the distinction by very
conspicuous services.

4th. The Commander of the Forces (after
he shall have been informed of the intention of
Government to bestow Medals) shall transmit
to the Secretary of State for the War
Department, and to the Commander in Chief,
returns signed by himself, specifying the
names and ranks of those Officers whom he
shall have selected as particularly deserving.

5th. The Commander of the Forces, in
making this selection of the most deserving
Officers, will consider his choice restricted to
the undermentioned ranks, as it is found to
be absolutely necessary that some limitation
should be put upon the grant of this Honor.
Ranks, and situations which must be held by
Officers to render them eligible for the
distinction of Medals.

GENERAL OFFICERS.
Commanding Officers of Brigades, Command-
ing Officers of Artillery, or Engineers, Adjut-
ant General, and Quarter Master General,
Deputies of Ditto, and Ditto, having the
rank of Field Officers.

Assistants of Ditto—Ditto, having rank as
before and being at the head of the Staff with
a detached Corps or distinct Division of the
Army.

Military Secretary, having the rank of Field
Officer.

Commanding Officers of Battalions, Corps,
equivalent thereto, and Officers who may
have succeeded to the actual Command during
the engagement, in consequence of the death
or removal of the original Commanding Officer.

(A TRUE COPY.)
(Signed) S. AUCHMUTY.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain,
23d May, 1812.

General Orders, by His Excellency Lieut.
Gen. Sir Samuel Auchmuty.

Lieut. General Sir Samuel Auchmuty, has
it in Command from His Royal Highness the
Prince Regent, to convey in public Orders,
and in the strongest terms, to the Troops who
achieved the Conquest of Java, His Royal
Highness's approbation, of the distinguished
gallantry and spirit displayed by them during
a succession of the most brilliant Operations,
and in particular on the 26th of August, when
the enemy's entrenchments were assaulted and
carried, and their army defeated & destroyed.

In communicating so gratifying an ack-
nowledgment of their valuable services, the
Lieutenant General is convinced, that the army
it was his good fortune to command, will just-
ly appreciate the distinguished honor conferred
on them by his Royal Highness's gracious
approbation.

The marks of Royal approbation bestowed
on their Leaders, are a source of pride and
gratification to every rank, in well constitut-
ed Armies. With this impression, the Lieu-
tenant General cannot refuse the Assaults at

Cornelis, the satisfaction of knowing, that
His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has
graciously announced his intention of bestow-
ing Medals, on the superior Officers of His Ma-
jesty's and the Honorable Company's Forces,
who distinguished themselves on that memo-
rable service.

(A TRUE COPY.)
(Signed) S. AUCHMUTY.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander
in Chief.

G. H. FAGAN,
Adj. Gen.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant
Governor.

W. H. WOOD,
Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

(True copy)
W. H. WOOD,
Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

Yesterday a numerous assembly of the Bri-
tish and Dutch inhabitants, merchants, &c. re-
siding at Batavia and its Environs, met at the
Government House to present the Address to
the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in
pursuance of the meeting for that purpose.

The hall of the Government House was fil-
led at an early hour, and about ten o'clock
the committee arrived to present the two Ad-
dresses, which were received by the Lieuten-
ant Governor, in the presence of all the Mil-
itary Officers at the Station, in the great hall;
and read by the President, Mr. Couperus.

ADDRESS.
From the English and Dutch Inhabitants
of the City and Environs of Batavia, to
the Honorable THOMAS STAMFORD
RAFFLES, Esq. Lieutenant Governor of
the Island of Java and its Depend-
encies, on his return from the Eastern Dis-
tricts to the Seat of Government at Ba-
tavia.

ENGLISH ADDRESS.

To The Honorable THOMAS STAMFORD
RAFFLES, Lieutenant Governor
of the Island of Java and its De-
pendencies.

Honorable Sir,
We the undersigned British Inhabitants
of Batavia, beg leave to offer you our hearty
congratulations, on your return to the seat
of Government, and our sincere expression
of personal respect and attachment.

The just punishment of the cruel and
relentless Tyrant of Palembang who seized a
moment of imaginary independence to murder a
few defenceless Europeans, whose inability to
resist might, even among savages, have ensured
their safety, and the suppression of the Sultan
of Mataram, both of which have occurred
in the short space of a few months, are mea-
sures which must ever reflect the highest
credit on the prudence and wisdom which
planned them, on the spirit and alacrity with
which they were executed, and on the lenity
and generosity which have been evinced in
the subsequent arrangements.—Allow us then,
Honorable Sir, as subjects of the British
empire, and as peculiarly interested in the wel-
fare and prosperity of this Colony, to express
to you, our admiration of these measures,
and our conviction that they have most es-
sentially contributed to the internal peace and
tranquillity of Java, and to the comfort and
happiness of its Inhabitants.

Impressed with this conviction, and with a
sense how much we owe to your administra-
tion of this Government, we cannot sufficient-
ly express our satisfaction at your return, and
our earnest wishes for your welfare and pros-
perity.

We have the honor to be,
Honorable Sir, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed after the Dutch Address.)

Batavia, Oct. 2, 1812.

HOLLANDSCH ADDRESS

Aan Zyne Excellentie, den Hoog-Eden,
ten Geestrenge Heer THOMAS STAM-
FORD RAFFLES, Luitenant Gouverneur
van het Eiland Java en diens onderhoorige
heden.

Hoog-Edel Gestrengen Heer!
De Hollandsche Ingezetenen van Batavia
en diens Environs vervuld met de diepste
indrukzelen van pligtschuldige erkentelyk-
heid, gevoelen de groote voordeelen welke
het algemeen met de gegrondste hoop kan
verwachten van de Wysheid, en Doorzicht,
welke in het bestier van Uwe Excellentie
doorstrallen, en de maatregelen, waardoor
Hoogst den zelve zoo roemryk den Oor-
log tegens de Vorsten van Palembang en
Djocjocarta getermineerd heeft en neman
de vryheid, als een blyk hunner hoogach-
ting en erkentelykheid, Uwe Excellentie hart-
grondig en welmeenend te vergelukkigken, met
het spoedig en compleet succes dier Expe-
dition, de behaalde overwinningen, en de
uitbreiding van den Roem der Britsche
Wapenen.

Het hart van ieder Hollander en Ingezetene
dezer Colonie werd met afgryzen vervuld op
den omvangst der tyding van den gruwelyken
moord door den Sultan van Palembang aan
onze Landgenoten aldaar gepleegd.—eene
verschoonbare wensch naar wraak en val-
doening werd in onze harten geboren, en
wy stelden met eene onbepaald vertrouwde
onze eenigste hoop op Uwe Excellentie
bescherming en dat Hoogst den zelve zien de

zaak der volksheld menscheit, zonde aantrekken, en het in de Indische Zeeën zoolange geëxisteerd hebben doch hier door vernietigd, ontzag voor de Europeaanen by de Inlandsche Vorsten en volkeren herstellen. Edelmoo dig onderneem. Uw Excellentie, dien taak en Uwe wyze maatregelen ten dien einde wierden door den Dapperen Major General GILLESPIE, met beleid en door zicht geëxecuteerd.

Een belangryk, hoogstgewigtig en zeer crefiek was de positie waarin alle de Europeaanen zich op dit Eiland bevonden, door den bekende ingewortelden haat tegens alle Europeaanen, en het verraderlyk, onrustig en onderneemend character van den Sultan van Djocjocarta en dat op een schynbaar gunstig oogenblik dat dit Eiland van meester verandert was.

Een wys, even edelmoedig waren ook de ontworpen maatregelen van Uwe Excellentie om de veranderlyk oogmerken van dien gewaaryken vorst en zynen aanhang tegen te gaan, hebbende in de uitvoering daar van den Major General GILLESPIE, aan het hoofd van eenen heldenstoet door zyn wys beleid, Militaire kunde en Dapperheid, de Glorie der Britsche Armee vermeerderd, de binnenlandsche rust op dit Eiland hersteld, en de veiligheid onzer personen en goederen verzekerd.

Wy gebruiken insgelyks de vryheid. Uwe Excellentie met de opregte gevoelens van verschuldigden eerbied allerhartelyk te vergelukken, met Hoogst desselfs Reton ter dezer Hoofdplaatst, bevelen onze personen en belangen in de aanhoudende bescherming van Uwe Excellentie, onder de opregte en vurige wensch, dat het Opperweesep Uwe Excellenties dierbaare persoon, bestier en oordeelmengingen moge zegenen, onder het bestendig genot en volmaakte gezondheid, de keurigste Zegeningen en alle mogelyke roem en satisfactie in het bestier van dit Eiland en dies onderhorigheden en van zodanige blyken van onderheer dankerkentenis en hoogachting, als waarop Uwe Excellentie door gedistingueerde diensten reeds een billyke aanspraak heeft.

Wy hebben de Eer met verschulde Eerbied en diep ontzag te zyn.

Hoog Edele Gestrengen Heer!
Uwe Excellenties onderdanige en gehoorzaamste Dienaaren:

Signed by nearly 300 English and Dutch Gentlemen residing in Batavia and its environs.

BATAVIA,
den 2 October 1812.

The following is a correct Translation of the above address.

To
His Excellency,

The Honorable THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES, Lieutenant Governor of the Island of Java, and its Dependencies.

HONORABLE SIR,
The Dutch Inhabitants of Batavia and its Environs, perceiving and gratefully acknowledging the great advantages which the public must derive from the wisdom and penetration that mark Your Excellency's Government, as well as from the measures with which you have so gloriously terminated the war against the Princes of Palembang and Djocjocarta, take the liberty of offering to you their sentiments of gratitude and respect, and of congratulating you on the rapid and complete success of these two expeditions, on the victories which have been gained, and on the honor arising therefrom to the British arms. The heart of every Dutchman in the Colony trembled with horror at the execrable murder of their fellow Countrymen committed by the Sultan of Palembang.—Our desire of vengeance was in this instance pardonable, but we relied entirely on the protection of Your Excellency, and we entertained an anxious hope that you would take the cause of offended humanity to heart, and re-establish at the same time that respect for European power which had existed during a series of years, but which by this crime seemed to be annihilated among the Eastern Princes and their people.

It was with boldness and energy that Your Excellency undertook the task, and your measures were executed by the brave and gallant Major General Gillespie with wisdom and prudence.

In an equally interesting and critical situation were the Europeans in this Island placed by the enterprising and perfidious character of the Sultan of Djocjocarta; and by his irrevocable hatred to Europeans generally, which increased when a change of Government to this Island appears to him a favorable moment for his designs.

But equally energetic, equally wise were Your Excellency's measures to stifle the perfidious views of this dangerous Prince and his adherents, and the execution of these measures by the courage, the Military Talents and the prudence of Major General Gillespie, at the head of a handful of heroes, has not only added to the glory of the English Army, but has entirely re-established tranquillity in the interior of the Island and confirmed the safety of our persons and our property.

We also take the liberty of sincerely congratulating you on your happy return to the capital.—We recommend ourselves and our interests to the continued protection of your Excellency. And we earnestly pray that the

Supreme Being may bless your person, your actions, and your measures.

We hope that you will long enjoy perfect health, and the best blessings of heaven, that you will have the utmost good fortune and glory in directing the administration of this Island and its Dependencies, and that you will continue to have the sweet satisfaction of receiving such marks of gratitude and esteem as you have already merited by your distinguished services for the welfare of the public.

We have the honor to be, with the utmost respect and attachment,

Your Excellency's,

Humble and obedient Servants.

(Signed as above)

BATAVIA,
October 2, 1812.

To which the Lieutenant Governor was pleased to return the following reply:—

Gentlemen,

It is with equal pride and satisfaction that I accept this pleasing and grateful testimony of your esteem and attachment.

After a lapse of twelve months, affording sufficient time for your appreciating and becoming reconciled to the changes which unavoidably follow the establishment of a new government, it is peculiarly gratifying to receive from a community so highly respectable, and so well qualified, from their pursuits and acquirements, to form a judgement on the subject, this public and unanimous approval of the measures which have been adopted under my administration.

The inhuman and execrable murder of the Europeans resident at Palembang and the insults offered by the Sultan to the European power, called forth sentiments of hatred and abhorrence, and it was impossible for the British government to allow his unprovoked and atrocious conduct to pass unpunished. Motives of humanity and justice demanded that a striking example should be made, and during the progress of the expedition I had the very great satisfaction of receiving the sanction and approval of the Supreme Government to the measures which were adopted.

The conduct and character of the late Sultan of Djocjocarta, which you have so justly appreciated, called for the immediate interference of the British Government, to prevent his throwing this fertile colony into a state of plunder and confusion, and the success of the British arms has not only established a due impression of respect and obedience, but by disbanding the irregular and predatory bands which previously existed, has insured the future prosperity and internal tranquillity of the Island.

I have so frequently had occasion to express my admiration of the gallantry, ability & energy displayed on all occasions by Major General Gillespie, that it would only be a repetition to express the share which he has taken in these measures; but it at all times affords me pleasure to bear testimony to his exalted talent and enterprise. The conduct of the British army fully maintained the high reputation it has so justly obtained for discipline as well as bravery. From this union of the first principles of Military duty, I was enabled to carry the decisive measures against Djocjocarta into execution without any appearance of warfare except at the scene of action, and the establishment of the next heir on the throne was effected with even less disturbance than might have been expected to follow his regular succession. At the same time I should not do justice to my own feelings, or to the loyalty and good conduct of the Dutch Inhabitants throughout the Island, did I not take this public opportunity of expressing my acknowledgements for their cordial co-operation throughout, and for their ready support and assistance whenever the public service has required it.

The assurances of personal attachment, which you express, cannot but be peculiarly gratifying—it is equally my duty and my wish to promote the happiness and welfare of this valuable and important Colony, and to extend as far as possible the advantages it may derive from a participation in the Commerce and prosperity of the British Possessions.—Much may still be done to improve the situation of the Inhabitants, to promote their Industry and to increase their freedom. These have been and will continue to be the first objects of my administration—they are directed by the enlightened views of that noble patron of this Island, Lord Minto, to whom your gratitude is especially due.—His Lordship's attention to your interests has been manifested on every occasion, but I cannot refrain from adverting particularly to the indulgent consideration which he has recently given to those individuals among you who had claims on the former Government.

For myself, I shall, in every station of life, retain a grateful recollection of this marked and unsolicited tribute of your esteem and regard, and rely with confidence on the continuance of your cordial co-operation and support, in preserving the tranquillity and ensuring the prosperity and happiness of the Country.

BATAVIA,
October 2, 1812.

T. S. RAFFLES.

Antwoord van Zyne Excellentie, den Lieutenant Gouverneur, op het voorgaande. Dankadress.

Mijn Heeren!

Byzonder vlyend en genoeglyk is het my, deze openlyke blyken van Uw. achting en verkleeftheid te ontvangen.

Het tydvak van een jaar, dat nu verlopen is sedert de vestiging van het Britsch Gouvernement in deze volkplanting, eene genoegzame gelegenheid aangeboden hebbende, om den aard der nieuwe inrigtingen; die een zodanige verandering noodzakelyk maakte te leren kunnen, en de gemoederen aan dezelve te gewennen, is het voor my des te aangenamer deze openbare en eenparige verzekeringen van goedkeuring over de door my daargestelde maatregelen—te ontvangen uit de mond van eene gemeente, even eerwaardig, als uit den aard harer bezigheden en betrekkingen wel berekend om over dit onderwerp een juist oordeel te vellen.

De onmenschelyke en verfoeyelyke moord aan de Europeesche Ingezeten en van Palembang gepleegd,—en de beledigingen door den Sultan aan de magt der Europeers aangedaan, deden gevoels van haat en afschuw geboren worden, en het Britsch Gouvernement kon nimmer dit roekeloos bestaan ongestraft laten. De stem der menscheit vorderde een indruk-makend voorbeeld.—en ik had het genoegen gedurende de voortgang der expeditie, de goedkeuring van het Gouvernement Generaal over de genomen maatregelen, te ontvangen.

De by u allen zoo wel bekonden aard, en het gehouden gedrag van den gewezen Sultan van Djocjocarta, maakten de onmiddelyke tuschenkomst van het Britsch Gouvernement noodzakelyk, ten einde te beletten, dat deze vruchtbare volkplanting niet aan rofzucht en ongeregeldeheid werd ten prooi gegeven.—De gelukkige uitslag der Britsche Wapenen heeft niet alleen indrukken van vrees en gehoorzaamheid nagelaten, maar tevens ook, door de verstroying van de te voren bestaan hebbende Roverbenden, de inwendige rust en voorspoed van dit Eiland verzekerd.

Ik heb zoo menigmaal, myne bewondering over de dapperheid, de bekwaamheden en de energie door den Generaal Majoor Gillespie, by alle gelegenheden aan den dag gelegd, te kennen gegeven, dat het slechts eene herhaling zoude wezen, indien ik zyn aandeel in deze gebeurtenissen wilde beschryven, maar het is voor my altoos aangenaam, aan zyne verhevene kundigheden recht te laten wederkeren.

De Britsche armee heeft ten vollen aan den grooten naam, welke onverzagtheid en krygsticht haar hebben verworven, beantwoord.—Het was deze volmaakte vereeniging van alle deugden, welke de eerste grond, beuzelen der krygskunde vormen, die my in staat stelde, beslissende maatregelen tegen Djocjocarta in het werk te stellen, zonder eenigen schyn van oorlog aantenemen als op het slagveld zelve,—terwyl het op den troon plaatsen van den naasten erfgenaam, met minder verwarring geschiedde dan men zelfs by eene geregelde troon opvolging zoude hebben kunnen verwachten.

Ter zelve tyd, zoude ik myne eigene gevoelens waderspreken, en tevens de goede gezindheid en het gedrag der Hollandsche Ingezeten van dit Eiland onrecht andoen, indien ik deze gelegenheid liefst voorbygaan, hen mynen openlyken dank te betuigen voor hunne hartelyke medewerking en bereidwilligheid by elke gelegenheid, dat de dienst zulks vereischte.

De verzekeringen van Uw. persoonlyke verkleeftheid kunnen niet anders dan byzonder vlyend voor my zyn.—Plicht en genegenheid nopen my om alles in het werk te stellen wat de welvaart van deze kostbare en belangryke bezitting kan bevorderen, en om de voordeelen, die dezelve als deelgenoot in den handel en de voorspoed der Britsche volkplantingen, kan geuieten, zoo veel mogelyk uit te breiden. Veel blyft er nog te verrigten ter verbetering van de omstandigheden der Ingezeten, ter bevordering hunner nyverheid en ter vermeerdering hunner vryheden. Ik heb altoos getragt dit oogmerk naby te komen, en, het zelve te bereiken, zal steeds het voornaamste doelwit van myn bestier zyn. Myne pogingen daartoe worden geleid door de verlichte denkbeelden van den edelen Bescherm van dit Eiland Lord Minto, aan wien uwe dank erkentenis voornamelyk toekomt. Het levendig aandeel dat zyn Lordschap in de behartiging van Uw. belangen neemt, is by elke gelegenheid gebleken, voornamelyk kan ik niet omheuen U. L. te herinneren aan zyne gunstige wyze van denken, over die genen onder U. L. die vorderingen hebben op het voormalige Gouvernement.

Wat my aangaat, ik zal ten allen tyde, de dankbare herinnering aan deze ongewoond en vrywillige verzekeringen van uwe achting behouden, en steeds met vertrouwen staat maken op de voortdurend van Uw. hartelyke medewerking in het bewaren van de rust en het bevorderen der voorspoed van deze volkplanting.

BATAVIA,
den 2 Oct. 1812.

T. S. RAFFLES.

Meeting of the Inhabitants of Batavia and its Environs.

ADDRESS TO THE HONORABLE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

In our last number we noticed the result of the Meeting which took place at the Stadthouse at Batavia, on Wednesday, the 23d instant, but we had not then the opportunity of reporting the particulars of the proceedings.

At 11 o'clock, a numerous and most respectable Meeting of the principal Inhabitants of Batavia and its Environs, having assembled in the Hall of the Court of Justice, Mr. Couperus (late Member of the Supreme Council of India and formerly Governor of Malacca) was unanimously requested to take the Chair.

The Chairman opened the business of the day, in a neat and appropriate speech in the Dutch language, explanatory of the nature and object of the Meeting, in which he took occasion to recapitulate the principal occurrences which had taken place during the last year, the successful termination of the political measures adopted under the immediate eye of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor against the Native Princes, the full establishment of peace and tranquillity throughout Java and the Eastern Islands, and on the return of the Lieutenant Governor from the Eastward, proposed, in consideration of the great and immediate advantages resulting therefrom, that a suitable and respectful address, expressive of the high esteem and gratitude, entertained by the Dutch Inhabitants for his person, and their thanks for his kind and considerate attention to their interest and happiness, be framed and presented to His Excellency on an early day.

Mr. Ekenholm followed the Chairman in a short speech in the Dutch language, expressing his sentiments in similar terms, and in seconding the motion of an address, proposed that a Committee should be formed for the purpose of framing the intended addresses, which it was suggested should be in Dutch and English, and that the said Committee should consist of the Gentlemen who signed the requisition for the Meeting.

Mr. van Son and Mr. Timmerman Thysen also spoke in terms of admiration of the important advantages resulting to the Colony from the wise and politic measures of the British Government, and the immediate benefits arising from the mild, but firm administration of His Excellency.

Mr. Hunt then addressed the Chairman in nearly the following words:—

“Mr. Chairman,
I most heartily concur with the very respectable characters that called together this meeting, that the first anniversary of the establishment of the British Government on Java, irresistibly claims to be commemorated by a suitable and appropriate address. I sincerely agree with several respectable Dutch Gentlemen now here, that the administration of Java, the last twelve months, stands conspicuous as the most splendid epoch that ever graced or enriched the page in her history. I will venture farther to affirm, without the fear of contradiction, that at no period, nor under any combination of advantages, has any colonial Government under the British power, (or under any other crown or power) in an equal lapse of time, undertaken as much, or successfully brought to a happy conclusion, such a mass of public service, and so many acts of local benefit to the commercial interests, and the various classes of Native and European inhabitants residing therein.—Sir, far, very far is it from me to attempt to insult the understanding of the high and honorable character that we are met together to address, by employing any thing like fulsome common place panegyric, or empty encomiastic adulation upon this occasion.—No Sir, we only require an unvarnished statement of facts.—This Sir, is all that is requisite to display such intellect, genius and talents, and so effectual a proof of intuitive resources, applied with such unremitting and indefatigable industry, as have been seldom equalled, and never surpassed in any colony whatever.—Sir, it will not be expected from me, to touch upon every public act and measure, much less to enter into any thing like a detail of them. I shall confine myself briefly to a short and rapid sketch of the most prominent features of this administration, and those chiefly embracing the greater colonial interest, or those marking our immediate and local benefits and comforts.

Sir, in the short space of one year, the Government of this extensive colony has been shifted in all its various branches, whether Civil, Judicial, Magisterial, Military, Marine or Medical, with the perplexing and difficult task of first finding, then selecting appropriate and qualified persons for conducting each.

A colonial force has been raised, embodied, officered, disciplined and distributed.

Distant and detached dependencies have been taken possession of, and their resources called forth, though some of them were hostile, and resisting the introduction of the British flag. Forts have been there planned and built to insure their future obedience, and the materials for towns and cantonments transported from Java, and now nearly erected for the Civil and Military services.

A system of revenue regulations, liberal and advantageous to commercial interest, have been framed and carried into execution.

Wise and judicious arrangements have taken place, to secure to the public the advantages arising from the invaluable forests of teak timber.

A new mode of practice in the Courts of Java has been introduced throughout the Island, nor let it be forgotten, the introduction of a Jury in all criminal cases, and the abolition of the various forms of torture.

Measures of economy in various branches of the service have been already judiciously effected.

The development of a grand conspiracy of the discontented Native powers (instigated by a crafty and powerful chieftain,) and having for its object the expulsion of the European arms from Java. The adoption of energetic and adequate means for confounding their counsels, and the decisive and vigorous measures pursued for totally crushing their power and annihilating any future hostility, and this, let it be recollected, what the French and Dutch Governments, in the highest plenitude of their power and resources, had not the political courage to put a trial, though considered by them a political desideratum, and almost a *sine qua non* to their political existence on Java. I of course allude to the late splendid triumph and successful conclusion of the war in Djocjocarta.

Here I might mention that *Veteran in Heroism*, who had so distinguished and splendid a share in executing this noble exploit. But his transcendent merits on this occasion have been already so ably sketched by the masterly hand of him, the best qualified for this grateful task, that I cannot dare to retouch it.

The valuable accession of territorial possession and revenue, and the establishment of tranquillity in the newly acquired provinces, under the immediate and personal superintendence of the Honorable the Governor.

Of the great and extensive private advantages resulting to the Native inhabitants of this populous colony, the measures have been so many, that have confirmed their general security, consolidated their happiness, and secured to them their rights, that it would be only detaining your time to detail them here. I will only advert to,

The suppression of licensed and sanctioned public gaming houses, at once tainting the morals, corrupting the industry, and inculcating every species of crimes against society, have met with the happiest results amongst all the lower classes of the Natives.

The provision of regular funds for the repair and improvement of the roads, and internal communication, without raising burthens on the inhabitants, or incurring any present or future expence to the Government.

The extensive and important alterations in the numerous stagnant and putrid canals of Batavia, and thereby rendering the deleterious atmosphere of this vast and populous city salubrious, which for ages has poisoned with its pestilential effluvia the very sources of life.

The advantages to the commercial interests, when compared with the crooked and narrow policy of former Governments, are greatly important and liberally advantageous. Witness the vast benefits resulting from that valuable branch of commerce the *tin trade*. The abolition of the monopolies.

The taking off the ancient restrictions on the sale and purchase of *opium*.

The accommodation afforded the mercantile interests, by the grant of Government Bills on Bengal.

The indulgence and attention shown to the interests of those possessing Dutch paper securities and other multifarious acts of liberal policy and considerate justice afforded all classes; but as they are too well known and I trust gratefully felt, I need not take up more of your time and attention by recapitulating them.

If such sir, have been the inestimable fruits of one short year's labor, what may we not confidently anticipate from a Government blest with such extended and enlightened views and actuated by so happy and liberal a policy, which in a breath so ably and indefatigably exerts its great powers, in increasing the Colonial interests of the Mother Country, and the rising internal prosperity of the Inhabitants of these valuable appendages to the British Power.

I humbly conceive sir, that the realization of our best hopes and wishes for the happy and long continuance of these great and invaluable blessings, must, under Providence, ultimately depend on the wisdom of that able and noble Lord at the head of the Indian Government (whose praise is beyond my powers and whose fame will be co-existent with the brightest annals of his country.)

For he that had the sagacity to develop the genius, the wisdom to select the talents and the judgement to prefer the incomparable exertions of our Honorable Governor, he has the best means of justly appreciating the beneficial consequences and the brilliant results of his wise election and happy choice—and as he possesses the power, so I confidently trust fosters the inclination, powerfully to announce to our Sovereign and our Country how closely the future prosperity and the rising resources of these invaluable possessions are interwoven in the talents and genius of him so eminently fitted and so happily qualified for drawing forth all the advantages, consolidating the growing resources, and raising to the highest acmé of prosperity these valuable and extensive settlements—once indeed the pride and the prop of the first commercial republic in the world.

On these grounds, whether of patriotism or gratitude, we are irresistibly called upon, both by the strength of our feelings and the force of our duty, to express, by a respectful and appropriate address, to our Honorable Governor, our admiration, our gratitude and congratulations on the happy, splendid and beneficial termination of his annual labors for the benefit of these extensive and invaluable Colonies.

Mr. Hunt concluded by marking his thanks for the patient indulgence with which his observations had been attended to, and expressing his perfect acquiescence in the propriety of the proposed address, and the appointment of the Committee for framing it.

After some observations by different Gentlemen present, explanatory of the most suitable manner of framing and presenting the addresses, it was agreed that they should be drawn out separately in Dutch and English. Major Robison was then requested to become a Member of the Committee, for framing the addresses—which being acceded to by him,

Major Robison proposed that the Committee for framing the addresses should meet on the ensuing morning at ten o'clock.

It was then, Resolved unanimously, that the addresses to be framed by the Committee, should lie for signature on the Table of the Orphan Chamber, at the Stadt-house at Batavia, until Thursday next at 3 o'clock, and that the Chairman be requested to solicit permission of His Excellency to present the same on an early day.

The Thanks of the Meeting were then unanimously voted to Mr. Couperus, for the obliging and attentive manner in which he had as Chairman conducted the business of the Meeting.

The Meeting was attended by upwards of 200 Gentlemen, comprising the principal Merchants and Inhabitants, English and Dutch, of Batavia and its Environs.—For the addresses vide preceding columns.

Yesterday afternoon a royal salute was fired at Weltevreden, in honor of the important success obtained in Spain by the valour of the British troops. We hoped to have been able to present our Readers with the official accounts, but have not yet received the papers, in which they are contained. As soon as they come into our hands, we will hasten to gratify the curiosity of the public.

On Monday evening the 28th inst. a meeting of the Batavia Society of Sciences was held at the house of Brigadier Lutzow, who presided on this occasion; when Lieutenant Colonel McKenzie was elected a member of the society. This Gentleman, whose researches into the History, Antiquities and Statistics of the Peninsula of India are well known, and have received an honorable testimony from the authorities in Europe in whom the controul over the Asiatic Dominions of Great Britain is vested, is lately returned to this capital, from a tour through the Eastern districts of Java, in which, with his wonted zeal, he has obtained a variety of valuable and serious information and made large collections of antiquities, manuscripts and inscriptions, which cannot fail to throw considerable light on the hitherto obscure and uncertain annals of this most interesting Country.—We are happy to learn that the labours of the society, which have been suspended for some years, are likely to be resumed and prosecuted with renovated ardour, under the patronage of a government which is zealous and liberal in the promotion of useful knowledge, and with the aid of some new associated members, added to the veterans whose contributions adorn the pages of the former volumes.

We hear that a large collection of speci-

mens, illustrative of the Natural History of Java, has been transmitted to this place, by Mr. Horsfield, Botanist in the employment of Government, and will be forwarded to the Museum of the Court of Directors in Leadenhall Street.

In the vicinity of Ciseroa has lately been found a species of Rubus, the fruit of which is fully as large as the Raspberry of Europe, and though not possessing the racy flavour of that fruit, is a most agreeable sub-acid, very far from the insipidity which characterizes a similar fruit on the hill at Prince of Wales' Island. Directions have been given to cultivate this plant at Buitenzorg, where the climate is not much different from that of Ciseroa, and it may reasonably be expected, that with proper care, the fruit will be so far improved, as to constitute a most grateful addition to the gifts which Pomona has liberally showered on this favoured land.

FOR THE JAVA GAZETTE.

HERALDIC HONORS.

MR. EDITOR,

Every man that has attained an eminence in the society in which he has existed, that has raised himself above the level of the swinish multitude; naturally and most ardently desires to transmit to his posterity some happy emblem, some *ecce signum!* that shall emphatically remind his happy progeny, of the illustrious deeds, the splendid achievements or the transcendent powers of their great progenitor, that first shed a resplendent ray of glory on their illustrious line, and that elicited a burst of splendor on their ennobled name.—But, why in common sense, Mr. Editor, wherefore should these high honors be treacherously usurped (or in my language) be exclusively monopolized, by the illustrious Chiefs of Armies and Navies, the big-wigs of the Law and the Church, or the Dictator in either House of Parliament?—Why should the useful projector, the enlightened mechanic, the industrious tradesman, or the plodding labourer, be deprived of a fair and equal participation in these glorious privileges and honorary distinctions? Might they not with great truth and accuracy venture to trace their lineal descent from Father Adam. But here the crabbed cry,—“Would you confound all distinctions? Would you level all that is eminent and transcendent in Society?” To obviate the force of this objection, I propose an appropriate motto and an emblematic device for each in his respective calling, and by way of specimen submit to your serious consideration a few of the former. Should you, Mr. Editor, think them justly appropriate and clearly definitive, without entrenching upon the honors of the higher classes, I propose, through the medium of your paper, to address the legislature upon this grave, weighty and important subject!

MOTTOES.

For an undertaker—“*Grave undertakings,*” or “*I undertake grave subjects.*”
For a Mercer—“*The true descendant of a Stock-King.*”
For Madame Catalani—“*I’ve cashed my notes,*” or “*How rich the tones of a Gold-finch.*”
For a Lamp-lighter—“*Exalted I shine,*” or “*Brilliant exaltation.*”
For a Grocer—“*I’m a Gross R full of T’s.*”
For a Shoe-maker—“*Upon my sole! my ael is precious.*”
For a News-crier—“*My Fame makes a noise!*”
For a Tobacconist—“*Smoke ascends,*” or “*Substantial smoke.*”
For a Watch-maker—“*Wound to the highest pitch,*” or “*Take note of Time.*”
For a Carpenter—“*Plane dealings,*” or “*angur well,*” or *axe him if I an’t been a Bore.*”
For a Resurrection-man—“*Mors Janica vita,*” or “*death is life to me.*”
For an Auctioneer—“*Repeated knocking-down, set me on my legs.*”
For a Barringtonian—“*Knight of the Golden Fleece.*”
For a Taylor—“*Suit your measures to all men,*” or “*my Goose laid golden eggs.*”
Officers of Excise, &c.—“*Collections and self recollections.*”
For a Distiller—“*My Spirits rise!*” or “*spirits at full proof,*” “*my spirits are rum, don’t rack my understanding.*”
For a Cider-merchant—“*How sweet is expression.*”
For a Quack Doctor—“*Bleed freely the Patient.*”
For a Navy Agent—“*Commissions but no self omissions.*”

For a Lawyer—“*The suit that fits me best is a chancery suit.*”
A Manufacturer of Looking-glasses—“*The true Mirror of fashion.*”
A distributor of Hand-bills—“*A literary character.*”
For a Banker—“*Count Discount.*”
For the descendant (if any) of Mother Windsor—“*Knight of the Garter.*”
For the Master of the Hummums—“*Knight of the Bath.*”
For the keeper of Bedlam—“*Knight of the Crescent.*”
For a Merchant—“*No change like exchange.*”
For a Coach-maker—“*The Wheel of Fortune.*”
For a Butcher—“*Killing brings me to life,*” or “*attained through torrents of blood.*”
For a Paper-manufacturer—“*I’ve turned over a new leaf.*”
For a Curate—“*A good living is a cure for all souls.*”

Cum multis aliis.

Now, Mr. Editor, you may ask, who the devil am I? Why, Sir, when you do not err in the conclusion of your own name, you write that of

Your humble servant.

Vessels laying in Batavia Roads.

H. C. ship Juliana, do. do. Diana, ship Samdang, do. Matilda, do. Good Hope, brig Minerva, ship Upton Castle, do. Java, do. Charlotte, do. Expedition, do. Prince Regent, do. Pekin, do. Ann (late Peace and Religion), do. Eugenie, H. C. Gun-boat No. 2, do. do. No. 5, do. cutter No. 2, brig Minerva, do. Hibernia, do. Firstson, do. Ganges, do. Lassuth, schooner Drake, ship James, do. Hope.

Prizes drawn in the First Java Road Lottery.

No.	3380	25,000	Spanish Dollars.
428	2,000	do.	
2881	do.	do.	
3231	do.	do.	
3389	do.	do.	

Prizes of 500 Sp. dols.
227 1943 2456 2993 3041
Prizes of 100 Sp. dols.
493 1208 1788 1450 2316 2871 3123 3263 3435 3582 3665 3982
Prizes of 25 Sp. dols.
882 901 1053 1163 1430 1602 1568 1807 1695 2301 2656 2788 2892 2908 2952 3081 3095 3411 3547 3586 3765 3973

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 6th June, Mr. George Williams to Miss Mary Savial. — On the 2d do. Mr. Daniel Kerdine, to Miss Anna Manuel. — On the 31st of May, Mr. Andrew Janvier, to Miss Isabella D’Rozario. — On the 11th June, Capt. F. G. R. Kempt, of the country service, to Miss Mary Saunders, daughter of Mr. J. Saunders, senior. — On the 30th May, at Serampore, N. Wallich, Esq. M. D. to Miss Juliana Maria Hall. Same day, Mr. John DeSilva to Miss Catharine Gomez. At Bombay, on the 11th May, Charles Saaly, Esq. commander in the H. C. Marine, to Miss Mary Anna Price.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on the 2d June, the Lady of William Money, Esq. of a daughter. — On the 31st May, the Lady of Capt. Webber, of a daughter. — On the 13th June, the Lady of Lieut. Edward Browne, of the 13th Regt. N. I. of a daughter. — On the 1th do. the Lady of Capt. John Cook, of a daughter. — On the 9th do. Mrs. Broome, of a still-born child. At Moorshedabad, on the 7th June, the Lady of Capt. Irwin Maling, of a Son. At Barrackpore, on the 3d May, the Lady of Captain Charles Porteus, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 14th June, at the House of J. H. Harrington, Esq. Chowringhee, the Reverend David Brown. — On the 12th June, Mrs. Broome, wife of Mr. Joseph Broome, assistant in the office of the Secretary to Government in the Public Department. — On the 11th ditto, Mrs. Elizabeth Maynes, aged 58 years. — On the 7th ditto, Mr. John Beggie, assistant teacher, Free School. — On the 30th of May, Mrs. Elizabeth Duncan, wife of Mr. James Duncan, of the Pilot Service. At Cuttack, on the 1st of June, Mr. W. Collier, Superintendent of Embankments at that place. Died at Sea, the end of last February, proceeding from the Mauritius to the Cape for the recovery of his health, Lieut. Charles O’Halloran, of his Majesty’s 17th Regt. of Foot, deservedly regretted by all who knew him. The conciliating mildness of his manners gained him many friends, and a fine promising young man has been prematurely cut off in the 21st year of his age. At Chunar, on Monday the 25th of May, the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Forbes, to whom she was a faithful Friend and Companion, for near thirty-five years, and Mother of 14 Children. At Calcutta, on Sunday evening 14th June, deeply and deservedly regretted by all his acquaintances, Lieutenant Colin Mackenzie, of his Majesty’s 78th Regiment. Though a young Officer, he had seen much service; he has wounded while with his regiment at Maids in 1806, accompanied it to Egypt in 1807, was on the Expedition to Walcheren in 1809, and finally at the Conquest of Java, 1811, where he was seized with the fever, which terminated in his death. At Coel, on the 25th May, the Lady of Thomas Gowan, Esq.

BATAVIA:—PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE HONORABLE COMPANY’S PRINTING OFFICE, MOLENVLIET.

It is requested, that all orders for the Java Government Gazette, be addressed to the Printer at the above Office, who will give the necessary information respecting the Terms of Subscription and of Advertising in the said paper. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays and Poetical Pieces, will be received at the same place and duly attended to.

It is requested that gentlemen whose Papers are not regularly delivered, will have the goodness to give notice to the Printer, that the mistake may be rectified.

GEDRUKT TE BATAVIA BY A. H. HUBBARD, IN DE EDELE COMPAGNIËS DRUKKERY OP MOLENVLIET.

Wordt by deze bekend gemaakt, dat alle Orders voor de Javasche Gouvernements Courant, moeten worden ingezonden aan het adres van bovengemelde Drukker, by wien de nodige instigting om trend de termen van levering en het plaatsen van Advertissementen in, gedagte Courant, te bekomen zyn. — Advertissementen, Nieuwstydingen, Verhandelingen en Poetische Stukken, worden alzoo ter plaatse voornoemd, ingezonden.

De Heeren wien hunne Couranten niet op de behoortijden tijd ontvangen, worden verzogt daar van den Drukker te willen informeren, ter einde zulks in den vervolge voor te komen.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1812.

The Pilot,—January 23.

POPULATION.

STATEMENT OF THE POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN IN THE YEARS 1801 & 1811.

EXTRACTED FROM THE RETURNS MADE TO PARLIAMENT.

In order that the comparative statement of the Population of the several counties in 1801 and 1811 might be made as perfect as the present state of the Returns of 1811 permits, the few outstanding deficiencies have been supplied from the Returns of 1801; and it is supposed that the uncertainty thence arising can scarcely amount to a thousand persons in any one of the few incomplete counties, excepting only in Monmouthshire. The diminution in Banffshire chiefly arises from three parishes being now returned wholly in neighbouring counties, which parishes, in 1801, were returned partly or wholly in Banffshire. In the county of Nairn there is a diminution of six, and in Orkney and Shetland 671—No decrease whatever appears to have taken place in any of the English or Welsh counties.

The number of males composing the army, navy, &c. includes the regular army, the artillery, and the British regular militia, all according to the latest Returns to Parliament; but the regiments of local militia, which were embodied for training and exercise on the 27th of May, 1811, have been ascribed to their respective counties. With the navy are included the royal marines: and to all these are added the seamen employed in navigating registered vessels.

ENGLAND.

Counties.	1801.	1811.	Increase.
Bedford	63,393	70,213	6,820
Berks	109,215	118,277	9,062
Buckingham	107,444	117,650	10,206
Cambridge	89,346	101,109	11,763
Chester	191,751	227,031	35,280
Cornwall	138,469	216,667	78,198
Cumberland	117,250	185,744	68,494
Derby	161,142	185,487	24,345
Devon	243,001	338,308	95,307
Dorset	115,319	137,993	22,674
Durham	160,351	179,205	18,854
Essex	226,337	252,473	26,136
Gloucester	206,309	278,536	72,227
Hereford	89,191	94,073	4,882
Huntingdon	37,568	42,208	4,640
Kent	307,624	370,665	63,041
Lancaster	672,731	825,209	152,478
Leicestershire	159,051	186,419	27,368
Lincoln	208,357	222,551	14,194
Middlesex	516,119	600,042	83,923
Monmouth	45,352	51,274	5,922
Northfolk	273,371	291,982	18,611
Northampton	131,737	147,533	15,796
Northumberland	157,101	172,161	15,060
Nottingham	140,320	162,900	22,580
Oxford	109,690	119,204	9,514
Bedford	16,336	16,320	16
Salop	167,639	194,700	27,061
Somerset	273,750	305,151	31,401
Southampton	219,656	245,347	25,691
Stafford	239,153	296,523	57,370
Suffolk	219,231	235,329	16,098
Surrey	209,043	235,351	26,308
Sussex	159,311	189,245	29,934
Warwick	208,190	218,393	10,203
Westmoreland	41,617	45,956	4,339
Wiltshire	155,107	193,338	38,231
Worcester	139,333	161,001	21,668
York, E. Riding	159,433	167,333	7,900
W. Riding	155,506	155,304	202
N. Riding	563,041	653,002	89,961
Totals	8,331,434	9,499,400	1,167,966

WALES.

Anglesea	33,806	37,092	3,286
Brecon	31,633	37,750	6,117
Cardigan	42,956	50,332	7,376
Cardiff	67,317	77,217	9,900
Canaryon	41,521	49,019	7,498
Denbigh	60,332	61,210	878
Flint	39,622	46,518	6,896
Glamorgan	71,525	81,268	9,743
Merioneth	29,506	30,224	718
Montgomery	47,978	50,006	2,028
Pembroke	56,220	60,615	4,395
Radnor	19,050	21,799	2,749
Totals	541,946	617,350	75,404

SCOTLAND.

Aberdeen	123,682	136,903	13,221
Argyle	74,559	85,555	10,996
Ayr	84,566	103,954	19,388
Banff	55,897	58,100	2,203
Berwick	30,621	30,719	98
Bute	11,791	12,033	242
Caitness	22,639	23,419	780
Caithness	10,558	12,010	1,452
Dumfriesshire	20,710	21,159	449
Dumfries	51,397	52,960	1,563
Edinburgh	122,951	148,444	25,493
Elgin	26,755	28,103	1,348
Fife	93,743	101,272	7,529
Forfar	99,127	101,264	2,137
Galloway	29,986	31,164	1,178
Inverness	74,292	78,415	4,123
Kincardine	26,319	27,439	1,090
Kipross	6,745	7,245	500
Kirkcubright	29,211	33,684	4,473
Laurel	146,899	191,752	44,853
Linlithgow	17,584	19,151	1,567
Nairn	8,257	8,251	6
Orkney & Shetland	46,324	46,153	171
Peebles	8,735	9,935	1,200
Perth	126,365	135,093	8,728
Renfrew	75,056	92,596	17,540
Ross and Cromarty	55,343	60,553	5,210
Roxburgh	37,682	37,550	132
Selkirk	5,970	6,259	289
Stirling	50,825	58,174	7,349
Sutherland	23,117	23,629	512
Wigtown	22,918	26,591	3,673
Totals	1,599,068	1,804,564	205,496

SUMMARY OF POPULATION, 1801.

England	8,331,434
Wales	541,946
Scotland	1,599,068
Army, Navy, &c.	470,598
Totals	10,942,046

SUMMARY OF POPULATION, 1811.

England	9,499,400
Wales	617,350
Scotland	1,804,564
Army, Navy, &c.	640,500
Totals	12,552,144

TOTAL INCREASE.

England	1,167,966
Wales	65,404
Scotland	205,496
Army, Navy, &c.	169,902
Totals	1,611,868

THE PILOT, JANUARY 25.

The following extract from a letter written by an eminent barrister in Dublin to a friend in London, contains some particulars respecting the recently discovered plot, and the views taken of it in that city, which though very familiar there, are still rather new in this country:

"You may expect to hear more about the miserable conspiracy, lately discovered here, by the Catholics. The facts are—that several persons of very low condition, heated and exasperated, did form an engagement, purporting to separate Ireland from England, and to expel all persons connected with Government. Several hundreds had taken the engagement, being deluded by assurances that Lord Engham and the Catholic Committee sanctioned it. They were the more easily led into it, because no oath was administered; and, as they were not to infringe upon the Statute, which renders oaths of political association capital, they were apt to believe that this engagement was not punishable. Nobody of the rank of a Gentleman, a Farmer, or a decent tradesman, has been privy to or concerned in it, as I hear; and it cannot have existed longer than since November. The meetings were, I am assured, constantly attended by spies, and informers, and informers, who silently watched and nursed the evil, and hoped to see it ripen for their own purposes, at a more convenient period, and under an aspect more alarming than it can now wear. They are disappointed in this hope, by its premature development, and by the eager communication instantly made to the Government by a few Catholics, such as Lord Engham, Brien, &c. You may see, in the papers, how chilling was the reception of those persons, on the part of the Government and the Crown Lawyers, and how much reason there is to think that they were not so much pleased at the discovery, as they were chagrined that they were indebted to the Catholics for the disclosure. Some of these unfortunate creatures, may probably be hanged, in order to bear out new prosecution, set forth with pompous speeches from the Crown Lawyers, and these trials will be, by the artful management of the enemies of the Catholics, blended, and perhaps confounded in the popular eye, with those already pending against the Catholic Delegates. Keegan and Adams are indifferent characters—the one a drunken writing-master, the other a broken shoe-maker; both are confined in Kilmansham goal, and no access permitted to any person—attorneys, friends, relations, &c. have applied, but in vain."

The writer of the letter from which we give this extract, goes on to observe that there is a danger those men may be tampered with, and induced, by corrupt motives, to save themselves, and promote their interests, as informers have already been known repeatedly to do, in the recent disturbances in Ireland, by accusing some innocent persons of greater importance; but he expresses a hope that the Irish Government will see the mischief of opening such a door to falsehood, mischief, and confusion.

THE PILOT, JANUARY 29.

NEWSPAPERS.—The following curious historical detail of the rise and progress of Newspapers in London, previously to *The Gazette*, is extracted from Wood's *Athenæ Oxonienses*:

"*Mercurius Rusticus*, written by Bruno Ryves, Chaplain to Charles I. was first published in August, 1642, in one sheet in quarto.

"*Mercurius Julicus*, written at Oxford, by John Berkenhead. The first number was published in quarto, January 1, 1643, and it was continued till about the end of 1643.

"*Mercurius Britannicus*, communicating the Affairs of Great Britain for the better information of the People, by Marchmont Needham. These *Mercuries* began in August, 1642, and were carried on weekly till the end of 1646.

"*Mercurius Politicus*, by the same pen, came out weekly in one sheet in quarto, September, 1647, and ended some time in 1649. This paper was for the King.

"*Mercurius Politicus* came out weekly in 1649, and was carried on till April, 1650, when the author was prohibited by order of the Council, by virtue of which order Henry Muddiman and Giles Dury were authorized to publish paper every Monday and Thursday, under the titles of *The Parliamentary Register* and *Mercurius Politicus*, which continued till August, 1663; and then Sir Roger L'Estrange published two papers, called *The Public Intelligence* and *The News*, which were continued till January, 1665, the King and Queen, with their Courts, being then at Oxford. These were written by Henry Muddiman. But when the said Courts removed to London, the title was altered to that of *The London Gazette*, and the first of which that was published there came forth on the 5th of February, 1665, the King being then at Whitehall. Soon after Mr. J. Williamson, Under Secretary of State, procuring the writing of them for himself, and thereupon employed Charles Perrott, A. M. Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, who had a good command of his pen, to do that office under him, till about the year 1671; after which time they were constantly written by the Under Secretaries of State."

PILOT JANUARY 31.

Had the French succeeded at Tarifa, much more was intended to be achieved. SOULT had ordered VICTOR to send 2,000 men to reinforce his detachment, which was to proceed against General BALLASTEROS with the division at Tarifa, the destruction of that enterprising Patriot being a matter of the "utmost solicitude" with SOULT. The military road from Seville to Cordova was also protected by 2,000 men, to prevent the incursions of BALLASTEROS, and for this purpose the garrison of Seville was reduced to 3,000 infantry and 200 cavalry.

We intimated a few days since, that Government was in possession of intelligence from Sicily favourable to the tranquillity of the island, and at the same time referring to the trial and punishment of the French spies and emissaries, who were employed to interrupt its repose. We have now obtained from thence very recent advices, as will be seen by the following

PROCLAMATION.

"SICILIANS.—The Commander of the British forces on your territory has been under the painful necessity of placing several persons under arrest. It is discovered that they were in correspondence with the enemy, and that their design was to deliver over this island and the whole army of your faithful Allies to the power of those who desire only the destruction of both. But their intrigues, which have been long vigilantly regarded in secret, have been now openly declared. Sicilians, all those who are concerned in this conspiracy, are not yet in our hands, but all of them are known, and we have thought it sufficient, for the purpose of the moment, to secure only those who are the most active instruments in the plot.

"Three days will be allowed to such individuals who are implicated, but who are not yet arrested, to seek remission for their crime by a full, sincere, and unreserved confession. There exist against them proofs equally strong with those which have led to the imprisonment of their principal accomplices, and it is well known, that the British Commanders would not order the arrest of any persons without satisfactory evidence, as is sufficiently shown by their long forbearance.

"To those men who are concerned in this conspiracy, to expose their partners in the crime, for the punishment of such as shall be found to be traitors to their country.

"The most solemn promise is given of pardon and protection to those who shall entitle themselves to it by this prompt and fair confession.

"By order of his Excellency,

"WILLIAM PATTON, Military Sec."

"Head-quarters, Messina, Dec. 3, 1811."

Upwards of eight hundred Dutch Fishermen have recently made application to the British Government to be taken under its protection, and have solicited to be allowed to settle on some part of the east coast of Scotland. The situation of these poor men is truly pitiable, the unsettled state of the Continent having deprived them, for a long time past, of the means of pursuing their peaceful occupations with either safety or success. We are glad to learn that Government are now devising measures for procuring a permanent settlement for these useful and industrious people on some part of that coast; and it is understood that the late visit of the Governors of the Merchant Marine Hospital of Edinburgh to the town of Peterhead was connected with this object. To any one acquainted with the industrious disposition and frugal industrious habits of the Dutch fishermen, it is needless to point out the innumerable advantages which such an acquisition will be to that quarter of the island. They are infinitely better acquainted with the fishing banks and stations upon the coast than our own fishermen, and the patient labour and economy with which they pursue their avocations must render them valuable members of any community. The great body of these fishermen has already arrived at Heligoland, and many others on various parts of the Dutch coast are prepared to follow their example.

The following is an extract of a letter from the Mediterranean, dated Port Mahon, November 25, 1811:—

"Since the sailing of the Commander in Chief, an unpleasant circumstance has occurred here; the dispute attending which, however, has now been happily accommodated, by the mild but determined interference of Admiral PICKMORE. Some months since, by a late Governor, Mahon was declared a free port, for a certain period: many merchants, both English and Minorquin, naturally took advantage of this; and great quantities of British manufactures and colonial produce were imported. The present Governor, however, under an impression (real or pretended) that the manifesto of the late one, declaratory of the freedom of the port, was obtained from him unlawfully, by popular tumult, made claims on the merchants for the accustomed duties on all such goods imported; and on their refusing payment, by force took from their warehouses articles to the amount of the claims by him made. The British of course applied to the Admiral; and, after a long altercation, their goods were returned them; but the poor Minorquins are still suffering, and have no hopes of redress but in seeing the British flag flying on their island; an event they are all most anxiously looking for.

"A misunderstanding has lately taken place between the Spaniards residing in the Algerine territories and the Algerine Government:—A vessel armed as a privateer, under

Sicilian colours, lately fired into an Algerine trading vessel, and killed four of her crew. The latter immediately returned to Bona, the port she had just before sailed from; and in a few days, a Spanish vessel arrived there, which one of crew of the Algerine positively swore to be the same that had killed their people. The Governor of Bona immediately detained the vessel, though the Spaniards most decidedly denied their guilt. The Spanish Consul interfered, and his countrymen were allowed their liberty, and on his being bound for their not sailing till a reply was received to a representation that had been made of the affair to the DEX. They, however, (probably from a sense of guilt, or it may be having no great confidence in Algerine faith or justice), put to sea; and in consequence, the DEX ordered all Spaniards in his territories to be treated as slaves; sent for the Governor of Bona (with whom he is excessively angry, for not preventing the vessel's escape), and the Spanish Consul of that place, and declared that on their arrival at Algiers he would order their immediate execution. The British Consul, Mr. BLANKLY, interposed, from a sense of humanity, taking the liberty of representing to the DEX the hardship of the innocent suffering for the guilty; he was, however, answered, it was the usual way of testifying Algerine resentment of insult and injury; and he declared he would have, without further inquiry, declared war against Spain, but for the respect he entertained for the British, their Allies. Those Allies, I have little doubt, will have the honour and expence of purchasing an accommodation. The Governor and Consul had not arrived at Algiers when the Apollo sailed thence on the 14th instant, but were daily expected. Mr. HARGRAVE, Consul-General to the Belearic Islands, with his family, took passage in the Apollo, from Algiers to Mahon.

"After a stay of ten days here, the fleet, sailed on the 9th inst, and have since sustained very bad weather. The Rainbow left them on the evening of the 17th, to the westward of Barcelona, and arrived here on the 21st. The Apollo, on the 15th, captured a beautiful fast sailing copper-bottomed ship privateer, from Marseilles; and, as the latter was most completely fitted for a very long cruise, and manned with 132 stout men, most likely prevented much injury to our trade during the ensuing winter. She arrived here, with her prize in company, on the 17th; on which day the Alemene also arrived. These two frigates had been cruising together off Cape Bon, for the last four months, and had parted company in chase some days before. While together they took four prizes, two of them of considerable value. Ships now lying here are, the Temeraire (Admiral PICKMORE), Ville de Paris, York, Warspite, Apollo, Alemene, Cossack, and Rainbow. The Warspite sails in a few days to go off Genoa, to watch the motions of a line of battle ship there, from which station she lately returned here, after making five small, though tolerably valuable captures. The Cossack takes convoy in a few days to Gibraltar, and probably to England.

THE COURIER—NOVEMBER 30, 1811.

INSURRECTION AT MARTINIQUE.

We have been favoured with the following highly interesting particulars of a most alarming revolt in the Island of Martinique. Happily the insurgents were soon subdued, and several of them have already suffered the exemplary punishment due to their crimes. Their leader was a fellow of the name of Molliere, who assumed the title of Viscount.

The following are the details of the insurrection:—

"On the 17th October last, information was given to the Procureur du Roi, (the King's Attorney,) that on the ensuing evening, at 11 o'clock, an insurrection of the free people of colour and the negroes was to take place; when it was intended to set fire to the populous town of St. Pierre in several places, giving the alarm of fire, to force open the stores where there were cutlasses and bill-hooks, and then make a general massacre of the white men as they made their appearance in the streets, but the women were to be spared for other purposes. In case they did not succeed to the utmost of their wishes, then they were to storm St. Martha's battery, on the left of the town, and turn the guns upon it. By the fortunate discovery of the plot, on the eve of its execution, measures were immediately taken for its prevention. Some of the chiefs of the banditti were seized by the police in the course of the day, and others of them withdrew from the town. At seven o'clock, p. m. several people were seen on the heights which immediately overlook the town, and also an inhabitant came in with the intelligence, that from 70 to 80 miscreants had assembled at his house, with swords, pistols, &c. and that they were fast increasing. Lieut. Col. Mackie, of the 3d Battalion of the 60th Regiment, and Commandant of St. Pierre, sent immediately a detachment to surround them; at their approach, the

banditti fired at them and took to their heels: after a fatiguing pursuit the whole night for 19 hours, the detachment could not succeed in taking more than three or four of them. During the whole of the night strong patrols of the 60th paraded the streets, assisted by most of the white-male inhabitants, uncertain when the fatal moment might arrive, or the dismal cry of "Fire" heard. On the following morning, several of the ringleaders were taken up, and lodged in the gaol; a strong detachment from the garrison, and parties of Militia, were sent to scour the country to restore tranquillity. On the 21st, the town was again thrown into a state of alarm; from 4 to 500 slaves, headed by five of their Chiefs, endeavoured to enter the town, expecting there to be joined by a considerable number of the domestic slaves. As the mob was seen collecting from all parts of the country, the houses were again shut up, and despair reigned once more throughout the place. By the active exertions of Lieutenant Colonel Mackie, assisted by his men, three of their chiefs were taken, the negroes dispersed, and order again restored.—The head of the insurgents, thus baffled in all his attempts, privately entered the town at night, and endeavoured to make his escape on board a small vessel, but not succeeding, he blew out his brains. His name was Moliere, a free coloured man, and native of this island; he had been for some time at St. Domingo, and returned with the title of Viscount. About 130 of the insurgents had been apprehended, and at their trial, fifteen were found guilty, and hung on the 10th of October.

"The distinguished and meritorious part acted by the British garrison to quell this dangerous revolt was publicly noticed by Major General Wale, Commander of his Majesty's force in the island, as well as by the inhabitants, who testified their grateful acknowledgments in a letter transmitted by the Procureur du Roi. These testimonies reflect so much honour upon the vigilance and conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Mackie, upon the officers under his command, and the general discipline of the corps, that the copies are here enclosed for your insertion, being a just tribute to their good conduct, to which we owe the preservation of this valuable colony."

"BRIGADE ORDERS."

"(COPY) ST. PIERRE, SEPT. 19, 1811.

"Major General Wale begs Lieut. Colonel Mackie to accept his best thanks for his vigilance in the late commotion at St. Pierre, and for the zeal he manifested on that occasion, in supporting the civil authority, thereby giving security to the town. The Major General also begs Lieutenant Colonel Mackie to express to Capt. Hinkelday, Lieutenants Sargent and Fontaine, and the detachment who voluntarily offered their services, and went in pursuit of the banditti, his thanks for their exertions on that day; as also, his thanks to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates, of the 3d Battalion 60th Regiment, for their general good and peaceable conduct, which the Major General is happy to say, has been repeatedly noticed to him by the Magistrates, and most respectable inhabitants of St. Pierre, who seem to place great confidence in this Regiment, for the maintenance of good order in this populous, and one time turbulent town.

"(Signed) H. C. SUTHERLAND,
"Aid-de-Camp."

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, JAN. 20. The present petition to Parliament, in favour of Catholic Emancipation is signing rapidly. The most wealthy and respectable amongst the mercantile interest, are pressing forward with their signatures. On Saturday the Earl of Granard, the enlightened Nobleman and true friend of Ireland, added his name to the list.

It is understood that his Lordship has had a letter from his illustrious relative, the Earl Moira, in which our patriot and beloved countryman expresses his high approbation of the Protestant Petition, and his anxious hope that it may be respectably signed. It also, we learn, contains a wish, that Lord Granard should exert his influence in promoting this Petition. When we consider all the relative circumstances, this communication must be thought important.—(*Freeman's Journal*.)

We learn from the county of Clare, that the Catholic Meeting is still farther adjourned to Monday, the 27th inst. Our correspondent informs us that this second adjournment was effected by the special interference of some of the leading Protestants, who are to anxious in the great cause of liberality, to contemplate with satisfaction even the probable absence of any of the distinguished Gentlemen of their persuasion.

The following, we understand, is a copy of the Petition of the Protestants of Ireland, in favour of their Catholic countrymen. The Members of the Bar intend proceeding in a body to sign the Petition:—

"We, the subscribers hereunto annexed, do most humbly petition your Honourable House in favour of our fellow subjects, the persons professing the Roman Catholic Religion, who apply to Parliament to be admitted to the privilege and franchises of the Constitution.

"We, their Protestant Brethren, do consider this application to be just.—We do most heartily join the Catholics in this their loyal and reasonable request;

and convinced of its policy as well as of its justice, we do most zealously implore your Honourable House to comply with the prayer of said Petition, and to relieve the persons professing the Roman Catholic Religion from all civil and political disabilities."

The following notice has been circulated in Dublin:—

"A Petition in favour of our Brethren, and Fellow Subjects professing the Roman Catholic Religion, is ready at the Commercial Building, back parlour, on the east side of the passage leading into Cope Street, for the signatures of the Clergy, Protestant freeholders, freemen, &c. of the city of Dublin, and the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the different counties, who may be in town.—Copies of the Petition have been forwarded to each county for the signatures of the Protestant Noblemen and freeholders who are interested in the case.

"Office to be open from one o'clock until three each day (Sunday excepted). By order,

"THOMAS DANIEL, Sec. to the Petition;
"To whom all letters on the business are to be directed."

STATE PROSECUTIONS AND COUNTER PROSECUTIONS. DUBLIN, JAN. 21.

The following trials will be in progress in Ireland in the course of the next week:—

CATHOLICS.

Lord Fingall, upon an *ex officio* information filed by the Attorney-General in virtue of his office, without the intervention, usual in ordinary, antient, and constitutional way, of a Grand Jury.

Hon. Thomas Barnwall, upon a similar information.

Joseph Barnwall, Pat. Barnwall, Richard Barnwall, also upon informations *ex officio*, for assisting at the county of Meath Catholic meeting.

Besides those, the trials of Henry Taaffe, Thomas Kirwan, Gregory Scurlog, John J. Burke, and John Breen, for the alleged misdemeanour of assisting at a meeting, the object of which was, to elect Delegates to serve in the General Committee of the Catholics of Ireland.

THE PRESS.

Against P. W. Harvey, the Proprietor of *The Freeman's Journal*, there has been filed an *ex officio* information, upon the alleged grounds of publishing the Speeches and Resolutions of the Catholic Committee. His trial is to come on early this term.

Against the said P. W. Harvey there is an *attachment* for the alleged offence of endeavouring to influence the minds of the late virtuous and conscientious Jury who acquitted Dr. Sheridan.

Against the said P. W. Harvey another *attachment* on the same alleged ground, that he had influenced the minds of the late excellent Jury, who acquitted Dr. Sheridan.

Thomas Townsend, Esq. Proprietor of *The Correspondent*, has been also made the object of an *ex-officio* information, for the alleged offence of publishing the Speeches and Resolutions of the Catholic Committee.

Against John Magee, Esq. Proprietor of *The Evening Post*, an *attachment* has issued for the supposed offence of charging the *Chief Justice* with partiality.

The same alleged charge is exhibited in the shape of *attachment* also, against D. Scott, W. Greville, and M. Goodwin, Proprietors of *The Evening Herald*.

Robert Connolly, Proprietor of *The Weekly Messenger*, accused of a similar crime. Against him also an *attachment*, we understand, was issued.

"Now this is," says *The Freeman's Journal*, "doing the business as it ought to be. This is having irons on a man in the fire. If all these actions don't tame the Press of Ireland, we know not what can."

Now, we would ask a candid and thinking man (says *The Freeman's Journal*) what must be the inevitable consequence of this tremendous array of *Attachments* against the country, and of the country against Administration? Why is this irritation (to use the gentlest term)—this dissatisfaction—extreme discontent. It will not be credited by a dispassionate posterity—that in an era, loud in its boast of liberality and illumination, at a period in which *Civil Liberty* at least (for we shall say nothing of our political freedom) seems, in spite of the conquests of BONAPARTE to be general in Europe—at a period in which we are fighting for the Catholic religion in Spain and Portugal—when we have a Protestant army defending the kingdom of Sicily—at a period in which the Spaniards, by our aid, are endeavouring to resist their unprincipled invaders; to establish a free constitution; at a time in which liberty of conscience seems not only the fashion of philosophy, but the feeling of the people all over Europe; at a time in which South America is waking from its centuries of bondage; and North America opening its arms to the professors of all persuasions—it will not surely be credited by an enlightened posterity, that at such a period, and surrounded by such examples, the Statesmen of a country which calls itself free, and which boasts, and justly, of its Constitution, should embark in a crusade against the religion of six-sevenths of its population?—But their incredulity will be increased, when they consider that this effort has been made in a period of unexampled difficulty, danger, and distress—when they consider that the country is involved in a war, the duration of which no man can calculate—the magnitude of which surpasses the estimate of any former quarrel, and the end of which even the stoutest heart must contemplate with fear, hope, and trembling. It will scarcely be credible that, in such

exigencies, and involved in such a war, instead of conciliating, combining, and confederating the country against an enemy who has sworn our extinction, men, and some who are considered Statesmen, should be employed in stirring up dissension and disorder in the land.—So it is, however, and without being by any means superstitious, we acknowledge we shudder at the omen.

COUNTER PROSECUTIONS.

That "confusion should be still worse confounded"—Against the Lord Chief Justice (Mr. Downes) there are this moment pending five actions to be tried in the Court of Exchequer at the suit of the Catholic Gentlemen, mentioned above. And Mr. Hare, the Magistrate—whom we wish to distinguish from the other discreditable agents in this business, has been served with three notices of action for his arrest of Lord Fingall and Lord Netterville. All these are for trial the approaching term.

STATE PROSECUTIONS.

DUBLIN, JAN. 23.—This day the State Prosecutions re-commence—with what hope of success it is impossible to conceive. It is really strange, that after the verdict in the case of Dr. Sheridan, the sense of the country so loudly and generally expressed, and the necessity the Attorney-General felt himself under of retracting the seventeen aspersions on Catholic Loyalty—it is strange, we say, that under all these circumstances it should have been resolved to persevere in the prosecution of the Irish People. However, we can feel no apprehension as to the result. The late Immortal Verdict cannot be forgotten—and certain are we, that in the hand of a Dublin Jury, the Personal Liberty and Constitutional Rights of the Subject are secure.—(*Freeman's Journal*.)

CATHOLIC MEETINGS.

DUBLIN, JAN. 24.—It is well known that the inhabitants of the county of Galway, have felt considerable uneasiness, in not having had an opportunity of recording their indignant sensations, at the late infraction of the general right of the subject. The principal leading characters of that county have delayed to call the inhabitants, for an assertion of their rights until the wishes of their countrymen became so evident, as to prove irresistibly to the world, that such a solemn act was the spontaneous result of the feelings of the people. The period has arrived, when the people can be called together with effect; and therefore a requisition, for the purpose, has been for some days circulated through the county of Galway.—The meeting, it is supposed, will take place in less than a fortnight; and there can be no doubt but that their Resolutions will be suitable to that rank which the county of Galway holds in the map of Ireland.

The county of Roscommon will also be convened for the same purpose, about the same time, and the people of England may rest assured, that the delay originated not in any reprehensible apathy in the general cause, but from the same motives of sound policy of incessantly proving, that the wishes of the people are general—that their public movements are sincere—that their general energy in pursuit of their rights, and of the general prosperity of the island, is unabated, and, therefore, that their constitutional claims will be granted.—(*Evening Post*.)

CORK, JAN. 21.—We understand that our Council have been deliberating these two days, in consequence of the following circumstance:—

A notice or summons addressed to a person of the name of Forrest, a mill-wright, in employment at the powder mills at Ballincollig, was found in Mallow-lane on Sunday morning, by some person, who immediately carried it to a certain Alderman in Blackpool. The substance of this notice, we understand, was requiring him in very urgent terms to attend a Committee on Sunday, at the Committee Room; there was no signature to it. The Alderman with alacrity repaired with the dangerous summons to our respectable Chief Magistrate; in consequence of which a Council was summoned, and after deliberation some constables were dispatched to Mallow-lane, in order to make observations, and endeavour to find out what was going forward. These vigilant officers went into a house which it seems justified their suspicions of being the rendezvous, for there the Committee were sitting. The officers contented themselves with taking two of the party, who could not satisfactorily account for themselves to the mayor; we understand they were put into confinement, and a dispatch sent on to the Castle of Dublin, communicating the serious matter. Forrest, we learn, was yesterday brought from Ballincollig, and bail to the amount of 500*l.* offered for him, but it was refused.

From a London Paper.

USEFUL LESSONS DEDUCIBLE FROM THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

In contemplating the unhappy fate of the King and Queen of France, we may derive useful instruction respecting the

transitory nature of all earthly power, and the precariousness of all human grandeur.

As to the man also who has risen so wonderfully to the possession of the sovereignty in France, every act of violence and injustice which he commits (and these are not a few) tends to undermine his throne, and his fall may probably be more sudden than his elevation.—General Sarazin's reply to him contains the following remarkable passage:—"On the first favorable opportunity, and the time is not distant, all France will shew you, that a Tyrant cannot become so through perjury, without meeting his merited punishment."—Let us hope, for the sake of bleeding humanity, and for the sake of those who are obliged to obey his sanguinary mandates, as well as suffering Europe in general, that this prediction may be speedily and completely fulfilled.

"Is there a Sultan free from cares of state?"

"Is there a Vizier free from anxious dread?"

"Is there a Chieftain, with success elate,

"Whose fortune hangs not on a spider's thread?"

Whenever Bonaparte falls, he will fall unpitied; but the melancholy exit of the late Louis the Sixteenth is much to be deplored, especially as he appears to have been one of the mildest of all the French monarchs, and to have possessed a mind fraught with tenderness and benevolence. A striking instance of this occurred at the union of the three Orders. In a private conversation with the Duke de Luxembourg, President of the Chamber of Nobles, the Monarch is said to have expressed his wishes for a coalition of the Nobility and Clergy with the National Assembly. The Duke took the liberty of observing to his Majesty, that while the States-General continued divided, the royal authority was safe; but whenever the day should arrive when the States should vote by numbers only, from that moment the monarch would be at their mercy. The King replied, "I am determined upon any sacrifice; nor would I wish that a single man should lose his life in my cause."—He (in consequence of this determination) sent a pressing letter to the President of the Nobility, and to the minority of the Clergy, entreating them to join the other representatives. The effect however, was not to produce unanimity, as the King appeared to wish, but exactly such as the Duke had foretold.

The French Revolution affords also a salutary lesson to Princes, and their subjects. To the former, not to rule with the rod of despotism;—to the latter, to pause, and weigh the matter well, before they proceed to alter an established form of government; and even if they find sufficient reason so to do, to be anxious to effect it rather by gradual amelioration, than by the rude hand of popular violence. As to our own particular case, we have reason to be thankful to Divine Providence for the liberty and various privileges we enjoy under the British Constitution, especially from the period of the gentle sway of the illustrious House of Brunswick; and we see the most pleasing presages of a continuance of those blessings.

Britain now appears determined to defend her Religion, Liberties, and Laws. In maintenance of these, her hardy sons will always be ready to risk their lives:—should invading armies land upon our shores, they will boldly fight for their property, their aged parents and friends—for their beloved wives, and for the dear pledges of mutual love. Let Britain also lift up on high her triumphant banners, that she may become a rallying point to surrounding nations. Let these cordially and happily unite with her, not let them lay down their arms until thousands now groaning under the iron yoke of usurped power, are emancipated from their galling slavery, and the olive branch of Peace is twined round the sword of Victory.

NAPLES, Aug. 16.

The unfolding of the manuscripts found in Herculaneum, is continued with great activity. There have lately been published fragments of a poem on the war between Mark Anthony and Augustus, and long extracts from the second book of Epicurus upon Nature. We hope to find the whole Treatise. A moral work of Polistoclas, the disciple of Epicurus, has been published. Fragments of Colotus upon Plato, and of Conicus upon Friendship, will also be published. An entire work of Philodemes, on Rhetoric, is in the press. The excavation of Pompeia is continued with fresh vigour. A part of the superb and rich tables of marble found there has been placed in the gallery of the Royal Museum. It is impossible to imagine any thing more rich and perfect.

PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,—Molencliet.